

Oxford Democrat.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Estlin,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance, and no credit will be given for a longer period than three months.

COMMUNICATIONS AND LETTERS on business must be Post-Paid to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing Executed with neatness and despatch.

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, restores the blood, and immediately stays the further progress of disease in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a known effect, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

assist nature

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTIOUS DESTROYER, DISEASE EXHAUSTING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of BRANDRETH PILLS for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Bilious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let not time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infections, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

5063 LETTERS!!!!

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of BRANDRETH PILLS, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a masterpiece in the art of engraving.

The border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and elaborate patterns of face work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to defy competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being facsimiles of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y.

N. E. OFFICE,

19, HANOVER STREET, 10,

BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LAMLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my Principal N. E. Office,

19, HANOVER STREET, 10—BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS, N. Y.

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\$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States

and the Canada—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of Bilious, Dyspeptic, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long secured the most favorable recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr. Guernsey, of N. York; Dr. Delamater, Dr. Hossack, and Dr. Landou, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Against gastric irritation, indigestion, the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people Dyspepsia, in others, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Erysipelas, Leucorrhoea, Chronic Diarrhoea, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruptions of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Constipation, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints. These different complaints are each one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that runs down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canada. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

A GENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.

Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.

Frederick, H. C. Russell.

Brownfield, N. C. Rice.

Hiram, S. Flye.

Woodstock, J. Dicknell.

North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.

South Paris, O. H. Payne.

Norway, W. E. Goodnow.

Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.

Canton Point, J. Hearnsey.

Canton Mills, A. Barrows.

Danville, C. L. Easton.

Melrose, J. M. Doherty.

East Rumford, A. Bolster.

Rumford, A. K. Duggan, O. C. Bolster.

East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.

North Paris, W. Hall.

Jacksonville, C. Howe.

Porter, E. Blum, Jr.

Sweden, B. Nereus.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1842 C. C. COLLINS, Travelling Agent.

GRAND SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

"NOW'S THE DAY AND NOW'S THE HOUR."

WHITWELL'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS.

READER, have you no APPETITE? Do you not relish what you eat? Then use these Bitters. They will not only assist Digestion, and of course remove Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach, Debility, &c. They contain Extract of Sarsaparilla and Tonic, besides numerous other ingredients. Price 25 cents for a pint bottle.

N. B.—Avoid all fiery red remedies, under whatever title, for in addition to the Alcohol employed, they are generally composed of hot, stimulating ingredients, and cannot fail to excoriate the stomach, destroy digestion, produce bad habits, and create the very disorders which they were intended to cure.

ALSO FOR SALE,

WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODEDOC.

The Original Opodeldoc is considered by the first physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence for the following complaints, viz: Brains, Rheumatism, Sprains, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness or Weakness of the Neck or Joints, Chills, Chapped Hands, &c.

Be not imposed upon, see that "Whitwell's Opodeldoc" is stamped on each bottle, and receive no other as a substitute, unless you wish to prove the truth of the following remarks:

"That the pleasure is as great as being cheated, as to cheat."

Price reduced to 25 cents per bottle, or \$2 per dozen—by the proprietor, as above.

ALSO, AS ABOVE,

VOLATILE AROMATIC SNUFF,

Composed principally of roots and aromatic herbs—its flavor is fragrant and delightful, the effect pleasing and salutary—it instantly stimulates the spirits, and removes drowsiness; it is of essential service in nervous headaches. In cases of Catarrh of the Head, a pinch or two at night effectually removes all obstructions. In a crowded house, or after a long walk, a pinch or two of this Snuff will be extremely grateful, and the flavor of which will answer all the purposes of a smelling bottle. Sedentary persons will find it a cheering relief from ennui and lassitude.

This article is recommended by Dr. Waterhouse, member of the Medical Society in London, of the Medical Society in France, and late Professor of the theory and practice of Physic in Harvard University. Price 50 cts and 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris, N. Y.

Fall Goods! Fall Goods!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at low prices for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingles and Clapboards.

South Paris, Nov. 1, 1842.

Administrators & Guardians

DEEDS

FOR SALE, AT THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

MISCELLANY.

From the Journal of Commerce.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

The mounds and embankments in the United States are confined mostly to the Western sections. I do not recollect ever to have met with any of these ancient works in the New England States, or in the Atlantic border of the middle States. These works appear to have been confined to the neighborhood of the rivers and creeks in the interior; they are composed of earth of the same description of that of the surrounding surface, although the surface of the ground immediately around and adjoining these embankments does not appear to have been excavated for the purpose of raising or constructing them. All these ancient works when first discovered, were in the midst of forests, and overgrown with timber. The trees and the other surface vegetation have undoubtedly contributed to preserve them from the ravages of time. The peculiar form and shape of these works have been fully preserved, but it is probable they are much diminished in height. I observed in a previous article, that science has been displayed in the construction of them; but by whom, and for what purpose cannot now be determined. The greater number of these works communicate with the rivers or creeks, and I have but in one instance known them to extend to the top of a hill. Near the waters of Licking Creek, Ohio, and south of the road leading from Zanesville to Newark, is a range of hills which have been extensively excavated; these excavations are called the Gold Diggins; and near one of the old pits are the remains of an old furnace. By whom these excavations were made, at what period of time, or for what purpose none can tell. I know not but I might venture to say that they appear as ancient as the mounds and embankments. I have seen as much of the red men of the forest, from as far north as latitude 46 deg. to 34 deg. South; and from none of these could I obtain any information concerning the ancient works scattered through the country. All the mounds that I have had any knowledge of, having been opened, with but one exception contained the remains of human bones.

The ancients used brick made of clay mixed with cut straw, and dried by the heat of the sun, and in some cases calcined by fire, for the construction of various works. In a climate like that of Egypt, these would be durable; but in this climate neither of these would be lasting. Our best brick will absorb nearly one half their weight in water. A brick thus saturated, exposed to intense cold, would become frozen to the centre; the expansion of water by freezing would in a short time destroy the brick. The remnants of brick yards exposed upon the surface of the ground to the rain, frost and sun, become in a short time entirely reduced to powder; and brick buildings left untenanted for two centuries of time, would become wholly destroyed.

I noticed frequently in passing up and down the Hudson river, nobles and hillocks of clay. These appear much like the ruins of some ancient edifice, town or city. The accounts given by modern travellers of the site of ancient Babylon, represent the ground as having much this appearance.

The surface of the country from Schenectady to Little Falls on the line of the Utica Railroad, appears to be the bed of an ancient river, once of great depth, and extended in width more than a mile, filling up the opening between the two embankments which are that distance apart. Beyond, and to the west of Little Falls, was, at some remote period, a vast lake covering that great valley, beginning at the Falls. The strata near the surface have all the appearance of being a precipice thrown down at some remote period, from a vast body of water. I have never heard of any ancient works being found upon the surface of this section of country. Whether this ancient river and lake were caused by the general deluge or destroyed by it, is impossible now to determine.

In the neighborhood of the Blue Licks in Kentucky, the surface is covered with loose rocks. In some of these rocks which are of a calcareous species, I noticed marine shells in a perfect state of preservation, retaining the shape and form complete.

The history of this continent is limited to less than three hundred and fifty years, and the greater part of it to a little more than two hundred years; and beyond the first named period all is a perfect blank; as much so as if it was a new creation. Two hundred and thirty years ago the island of New York was inhabited by a tribe of Indians, not a drop of whose blood runs at this time in the veins of any human being—but their graves are left among us, and we unconsciously tread upon their ashes.

The internal fires burning in various portions of the earth, are continually producing changes upon the earth's surface. Many of these fires are burning beneath the bottom of the ocean. It is but a few years since that a large island was thus formed in the Mediterranean Sea in a single night. This island has since entirely disappeared. I noticed in the Journal last week a paragraph stating that a volcano in the Sandwich Islands is now burning, the crater of which is nine miles in circumference.

The frost and floods upon the exterior of the earth are producing vast and constant changes. The water which penetrates the earth, is followed a limited distance by the frost, and thus far an expansion is produced. Rocks of a large size oftentimes become imbedded in the ice, from the water's becoming frozen very solid around them. A sudden freshet will raise the ice in large masses with the stones imbedded in it, it is thus that rocks are sometimes transported great distances

from their original beds. Water expands by freezing, and to the same extent from the temperature of 32 down to 24, as it does by heat from 32 up to 40 deg. Water when left in earthen vessels, expand by freezing, and breaks them in pieces. Ice is lighter than water, and consequently floats upon its surface, and will support great weight.

A great change has certainly taken place in the climate of this continent since the creation of our planets. That this change took place at the commencement of, or during the general deluge, is most probable. The remains of animals of an extraordinary size are found in the high Northern latitudes, preserved by the ever enduring frosts of that region; and there is no reason to doubt that this state of climate has continued since that period when "the great fountains of the deep were broken up." Most certainly these animals could not have lived in these regions for any great length of time in such a temperature as now exists, as vegetation would not be sufficient to support so much animal life. Professor Good states, that in 1790 a Tanguishon fisherman discovered the remains of an animal of extraordinary size projecting from an ice bank at the mouth of a river in the North of Siberia. I quote his own words—"It appeared at this time (1790) like a shapeless mass projecting from an ice bank in the North of Siberia. Year after year a larger and larger portion of the animal was rendered visible by the melting of the ice in which it was imbedded; but it was not until five years after the first detection, that its enormous carcass became entirely disengaged, and fell down from an ice crag upon a sand bank, on the coast of the Arctic Ocean. The greater part of its flesh was soon afterwards devoured by the white bear, or cut away by the Jukuts of the neighborhood, as food for their dogs; yet when in 1806, Mr. Adams examined it on the spot, and carefully collected all its remaining parts, more than thirty pounds weight of its hair and bristles were gathered from the wet sand bank into which they had been trampled; and the mass of thick heavy skin which was still left, required the utmost exertion of ten men for its removal." In the neighborhood of the ancient mounds and fortifications in the far West are found the bones of the mammoth buried far below the surface, imbedded in clay, which has excluded from the bones the heat, wet and atmospheric air, and it is thus they are preserved. A recent expedition sent out by the Russian Government to the Arctic regions, reports that an immense quantity of bones of animals of enormous size are collected in the highest Northern latitudes they visited, and are becoming an article of commerce. This description of bones have been found in each of the four quarters of the Globe,—those found in Europe are imbedded in bogs or in chalk. There can be but little doubt that these animals existed before the great deluge, and that during that period the temperature of the Northern latitudes was changed to a great extent by the mighty gathering of the waters. That the earth has been twice covered with water is positively asserted by scripture, and if such events could be confirmed by anything in addition to that authority which is indisputable, the present appearances of the strata of the crust of the Earth and its surface is most convincing. Geology is a science of quite modern date—it is yet in its infancy—we can look back to Werner and Hutton as it were but yesterday, and with them is the beginning. Yet even now it develops and explains what was before a mystery. I have no doubt that the great advantages that are now making in steam navigation will enable some of the learned societies of Europe to obtain from the regions of eternal frost valuable relics of former times, where they have been preserved by cold for ages. It is from these regions, where animal decomposition does not take place, that we must obtain the bodies of nondescript animals entire—notwithstanding the lapse of time. The more we learn, the better satisfied of our ignorance,—and when we are sensible of this, we should not disbelieve what is written of old, because we cannot understand or comprehend it.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC LOCOMOTIVE.—Under the patronage of the directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, Mr. Davidson, philosophical instrument maker has been employed in a series of extensive experiments as to the practicability of applying electro-magnetism for propelling trains along the line of railway. The experiments having succeeded so far, a machine containing six powerful batteries, huge magnetic coils, and three large magnets fastened on each of two revolving cylinders, through which pass the action of the driving wheels, has been constructed; and on Saturday last its motive capabilities were tested in one of the carriage sheds belonging to the directors. The ponderous machine, weighing between five and six tons, was instantly set in motion on the immersion of the metallic plates into the troughs containing a solution of sulphuric acid. One curious phenomenon connected with the motion of this new and ingenious instrument was the extent and brilliancy of the repeated electric flashes which accompanied the action of the machinery. The motion produced, although not so rapid, was such as clearly to establish the principle that this agent is adapted to the purpose of locomotion; and it is only justice to the inventor to add, that he expressed himself sanguine as to his being able to obviate many of the difficulties which yet stand in the way of its being adopted in lieu of the steam locomotives now in use. All present expressed themselves satisfied with the result of this, the first experiment on the subject on a large scale.—Edinburgh Witness.

Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.

THE TRUE PRIEST.—The true priest of the highest is he who strives to awaken the sleeping germ of a better humanity, to enkindle the love for the lofty, to transform the meager into a nobler life, to reconcile the children of the earth to the heaven which is theirs, and to hold the balance against the stupid devotion of the age to the mere material good. This is that higher priesthood which reveals the depths of spiritual mysteries, and whose voice comes down from the kingdom of God; this is the source of all visions and prophesies, of all holy works and inspired words which are scattered abroad, as if at random, that the apt spirit may receive them, and bring forth fruit.—Schleiermacher.

THE HEART.—The little I have seen of the world, and know of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through, the brief pulsations of joy; the feverish disquietude of hope and fear; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the world's sanctuary, and the threatening voices within—health gone—happiness gone—even hope, that remains the longest gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow-man with him from whose hands it came.—Longfellow.

NASS-RED-DYN, the Turkish Asop, wishing to propitiate the conquering Tamerlane proposed to carry him fruit. "Hold," said he, "two heads are better than one; I will ask my wife whether I had better carry quinces or figs." His wife replied, "Quinces will please him best, because they are larger and finer." "However useful the advice may be," rejoined Nass-red-dyn, "it is never well to follow that of a woman; I am determined to take figs." When he arrived in the camp, Tamerlane amused himself by throwing figs at his bald head. At every blow Nass-red-dyn exclaimed, "God be praised!" Tamerlane inquired what he meant. "I am thanking God that I did not follow my wife's advice," replied Nass-red-dyn, "for if I had brought quinces instead of figs I should certainly have a broken head."

ANCIENT EGYPT.—Egypt comprehended anciently, within limits of no great extent, no fewer than twenty thousand inhabited cities! This is stated to have been the case under Amasis when the number of inhabitants in them, according to the same account, was almost incredible. Its ancient kings are said to have kept armies of 300,000 men in their service.

THE VOICE OF DOGS.—The better opinions among naturalists seem to be at present, that wild dogs never bark. Gardner, in his "Music of Nature" says that "in a state of nature they only whine, howl, and growl;" and that "the explosive noise called barking, is only found among those which are domesticated. Sonni speaks of the shepherd's dogs in the wilds of Egypt, as not having the faculty. Columbus found the dogs, which he had previously carried to America, to have lost their propensity to barking, and all the travellers in Australia unite in saying, that the native dogs of that region exhibit the same peculiarity. The ancients were aware of this circumstance; Isiah compares the blind watchman of Israel to these animals, "they are dumb, they cannot bark." While on the contrary, David compares the noise of his enemies to the dogs round about the city. Hence the barking of the dog is an acquired faculty—an effort to speak, which he derives from associating with man.

SWIMMING.—There is one simple scientific rule which, if suitably impressed upon the mind, would save life in all ordinary cases; and, for want of knowledge of this rule, expert swimmers are sometimes drowned. The rule is this: Clasp your hands behind your back, make your nose the highest point of your body, (or look towards the horizon over your forehead,) and do not stir a muscle and you will infallibly float. Every human being has a life preserver against water, if taught to use it. The brutes, from their different conformation, and especially from their want of great rational development of the forehead, float by necessity, and swim by instinct. It is a pity and a paradox that men should lose their lives by a more liberal allowance of brains!

SCROFULA.—Dr. Rossch has satisfied himself that scrofula is caused by excess of acid matters in the fluids of the body. He recommends absorbents, alkalies, fat and oily matter, as remedies. He says it is observed that, in other countries where children get much hard and fatty matter with their food, scrofula is extremely rare.—Cod-liver oil he recommends as the best remedy for scrofula, because it possessed the rare properties of being at once stimulant, roborant, anti-acid and nutrient. The effect of the iodine in it being only secondary.

ENVY.—Envy ought, in strict truth, to have no place whatever allowed it in the heart of man. For the goods of this present world are so vile and low that they are beneath it; and those of the future world are so vast and exalted, that they are above it.

"O. K." now means "orful catastrophe," and is applied to the late coon destroying process.

*To the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States:*

concession could be made, and the States had both the will and the ability to force their own laws, to protect their flag being used for purposes wholly forbidden those laws, and obnoxious to the moral cen- of the world.

Taking the Message as his letter of instructions, our then Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct, in this respect, met with the approval of this Government.

In close conformity with these views, the article of the treaty was framed, which provided that "each nation shall keep aloof in the sea as a force not less than eighty guns, separately and apart, under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the assumed in the message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the "Treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign Government.

He has also been furnished with other instructions, to be followed by him in case the Government of Mexico should not find itself in a position to make present payment of the amount of the awards, in specie or its equivalent.

I am happy to be able to say that information which is esteemed favorable, both to a just faction of the awards, and a reasonable position for other claims, has been recently received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently executed the instructions of his Government, in regard to this important subject.

The citizens of the United States who accompanied the late Texian expedition to Santa Fe, and were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners of war in Mexico, have all been liberated.

A correspondence has taken place between the Department of State and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the complaint of Mexico that citizens of the United States were permitted to give to the inhabitants of Texas in the war existing between her and that Republic. Copies of this correspondence are herewith communicated to Congress, together with copies of letters on the same subject addressed to the Diplomatic corps at Mexico, by the American Minister and the Mexican Secretary of State.

Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the

estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about \$100,000,000, and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a million on the 1st of January next. It is estimated that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at \$280,000) will leave an actual balance of about \$1,000 in the Treasury. Among the expenditures for the year, are more than eight millions for the public debt and \$560,000 on account of the distribution of the States of the proceeds of sales of the public lands. The present tariff of duties was submitted to the Senate and hurriedly passed; the bill was so close to the close of the session of Congress that it should have defects enunciated, but it is surprising to no one. To remedy such defects may be found to exist in many of its numerous provisions, will not fail to claim your serious attention.

It may well merit inquiry, whether the exact duties in cash does not call for the introduction of a system which has proved highly beneficial in other States where it has been adopted. I refer to the House System. The first and most prominent object would be to protect the market against redundant or deficient supplies of raw materials, both of which, in the long run are injurious to the manufacturer as to the importer.

The quantity of goods in store being at all readily known, it would enable the importer to approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual supply in the market, and to regulate himself accordingly; however, he should fall into error, by importing less above the public wants, or could readily supply the public wants, and the benefits of

I matter myself that the exhibition thus made at the direction of the public administration of the country, had been paid for by the interest of the country by those who have been raised to the heads of different Departments. The reduction in the annual estimates of the Government already accomplished, furnishes evidence that economy in the application of the public revenue is regarded as a principle of action.

As respects with all the world, the personal liberty of man is constantly maintained, and his rights secured under legal institutions deriving all their authority from the direction of the people—with a soil fertile almost beyond expression and a country blessed with every variety of climate, the people would be bound to be diligent in order to advance the richness and prosperity of such a people. Under orders which constancies this inquiry could readily be answered. That that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their people against the perversion of their industry and talents in gathering their gains from the hands of others, and violence from within. Thus the greater part might be left to their own energy and pride. The chief enlightenment which acts at the moment themselves, have arisen from observations and the different rank which remains to be accomplished.

Between the years 1820 and 1828 additions were made in bank capital and to the currency, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an enormous great.

The question seemed to be, not how the best currency was produced, but what was wanted the greatest amount of money could be put in circulation. Thus a vast quantity was called money—surely, for the time being, it answered purposes of money—no more than upon the country, no more which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by, extravagant increase of the prices of all over the country, and it raised in a general indolence upon the part of the

work, in the end, displace the Government, involve the people, and, in such political panic in hopeless degree, the same time, such a view involves the utter impossibility of establishing a currency, and, therefore, the utter impossibility of enabling any currency other than the foreign the temptation of a paper issue, such reliance can be placed in currency upon whom the temptations of individual avarice would most strongly operate? The people would be so liable none but themselves for any injury that might be done by a course not responsible to the Government, would be so liable to the Government as to be a public enemy.

There can be but three kinds of public currency, viz., Government, or under its authority.

1. A currency, such as that of the present system, rejected the Government, and as it was believed that the Government would be placed on the level of local interests, the purposes of general circulation, it necessarily and inevitably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must over the case unless no of the public sentiment be met, the closure of the specie currency.

2. A currency, such as the present specie currency of the one half and Government issues of some kind on the other. The currency cannot be made by a clerical institution, it requires to be collectively settled. They must be made by the Government, or by the Government. For the Government, they have the necessary Notes, and have the necessary means to issue them for any calculable purpose. Their usefulness has been to be by their being transient and temporary; their ease, and interest at given periods, necessarily causes them to be returned, and thus restricts their use.

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maintain the internal trade of the country. And this is the
Exchange plan, so far as it may operate in furnishing a cur-
rent.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge the importance to the
credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The
great necessity of securing to every proper and becoming ex-
penditure in order to place the Treasury on a footing of high
respectability, is entirely obvious. The credit of the Govern-
ment may be regarded as the very soul of the Government
itself—a principle of vitality, without which all its movements
are languid and all operations embarrassed. In this spirit,
the Executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of
duty to submit to Congress at its last session, the basis for ne-
gotiation of the loans authorized to be contracted. I then
thought that such an application of the public domain would
without doubt, have placed at the command of the Government
simple funds to relieve the Treasury from the temporary em-
barrassments under which it labored. American credit has
entered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large indebt-
edness of the States and the temporary inability of some of
them to meet the interest on their debts. The utter and disas-
trous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania
has contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by
reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of the stock,
a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom
were like investors of our political organization, and of our
actual responsibilities. I was anxious to secure the credit of the
Government, that is the effect of high character and credit,
American negotiators might be able to point the money lender to the
fund unimpaired for the redemption of the principal and interest,
of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Govern-
ment from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its
obligations.

Congress differed from the Executive in this view of
the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the
Executive to resort to every expedient in his power to
negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in
the American market, a contract of high character and credit,
and that was sent to Europe with no better success; and
thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the
inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small,
as not in the whole amount to more than one fourth
of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the dis-
cussions of Europe, although involved in debt, and with
its subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily
obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of
interest.

It would be unprofitable to look further into this an-
omalous state of things, but I cannot conclude without
adding that, for a Government which has paid off its
debts of two wars with the largest and most successful power
of Europe, and now owing a debt which is almost next to
nothing when compared with its boundless resources, at
Government the strongest in the world, because emanating
from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affec-
tions of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to
its engagements has never been questioned; for such a
Government to have resorted to the capitalists of other
countries an opportunity for a small investment of its
stock, and yet to have failed, implies either the most
unfounded distrust in its good faith, or a purpose, to ob-
tain which, the course pursued is the most fatal which
could have been adopted.

It has now become obvious to all men that the Govern-
ment must look to its own means for supplying its
wants, and it is conceding to know that these means are
all together adequate for the object. The Executive, if
I may say so, will greatly aid in bringing about this result.
Upon what I regard as a well founded supposition that
its title would be readily sought for by the public credi-
tors, and that the issue would in a short time reach the
maximum of \$15,000,000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000
would thereby be added to the available means of the
Treasury, without cost or charge.

Nor can I fail to mention the numerous and beneficial effects
which would be produced in aid of the active pursuits of
life. Its effects upon the solvent State banks, while
it would force into liquidation those of an opposite char-
acter, through its weekly settlements, would be highly
beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency,
the restoration of confidence, and credit would follow.
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the restoration of confidence, and credit would follow.

rate; yet firm. If it does not take the strong ground
which we could wish in some respects it is not very
objectionable for its opposite quality.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

We have news up to three o'clock on Monday, week
from yesterday.

House. Speaker took the chair at 12 o'clock and
called the House to order. Several members were
absent. A quorum, however, was present.

Mr. J. Q. Adams gave notice that he should offer
a resolution to rescind the 21st rule so as to admit
abolition petitions. Mr. Wise said he should object
to it.

Mr. Everett gave notice that he should introduce a
bill repealing the Bankrupt Act.

A committee from the House informed the Senate
that there was a quorum.

SENATE. Twenty-four Senators only, present, con-
sequently they were not called to order.

Hon. Mr. Williams, of Maryland, died in his
carriage of apoplexy, on his way here, and Messrs. Smith,
Wallace, and Lane, of Indiana, and Caruthers, of
Tennessee, were turned over a precipice thirty feet
high, in a coach near Zanesville, and are dangerous-
ly wounded.

It is rumored that Mr. Calhoun will resign his seat
in the Senate on the 4th of March.

Mr. Preston has resigned his seat. Mr. McDuffie,
named as his successor, declines, on account of ill
health.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The annual election of Massachusetts has resulted thus
far in the overthrow of the Whig party and Whig prin-
ciples. Democracy has overrun the State, like some re-
lentless engine whose power was so great as to over-
whelm all the evils of ancient and modern Federalism.
We should have supposed, in reasoning from the past
complexion of the State, that nothing short of Omnipot-
ent power could have arrested Whig misrule. But we
now see a brighter page in our history. We at last be-
gin to see the dawn of a brighter day—one full of hope
to the Democracy, and big with the fate of Clay-Whig
gery.

What has caused this result? We think the reason
may be found by referring to the course of Henry Clay.
It will be remembered that this gentleman and his friends
published a manifesto sometime since, in which they
showed their opposition to Tyler—their regret for the
loss of General Harrison—their eagerness on account of
the loss of the two Bank Bills, etc. From that moment
the Harrison Club et resigned—the Whig party proper
with Clay at their head, attempted to destroy the pre-
sent Administration, and Clay himself mounted the
stump as a candidate for the next Presidency. His re-
signation in the Senate took place probably for this pur-
pose, since which time he has been traversing different
States for the purpose of enlightening the people and
proving to them the incapacity and treason of John Tyler.
This course of Mr. Clay has been looked upon with
disgust by the Democracy and many honest Whigs—
But the Whigs proper have sustained his course, and
many presses before the fall elections came out in favor
of him for the next Presidency—openly unfurling their
banners to the breeze on which was the name of "Henry
Clay for President." Here then we see the campaign
of '44 was thus early commenced. The consequence
has been to array the great Democratic party against
Henry Clay and his principles of Bank, Protection and
Distribution. In Ohio, where Mr. Clay preached loud-
est and longest and displayed such a deep interest in
the election of old "Tom Corwin," Shannon, the Demo-
cratic candidate for Governor, was elected by an over-
whelming majority. In N. York, where the same influ-
ence operated, Bouché, the Democratic Candidate, was
elected by a still greater majority. At the recent elec-
tion in Massachusetts the fate of Henry Clay was a great
question. It was thought that if his friends did not suc-
ceed now they would not in '44. So far as we have
heard they have not succeeded now and will not then.

It may be taken for granted, then, that the course of
Henry Clay has lost him Massachusetts now and forever.
His unpopularity has secured the State from Whig over-
sight and Whig control. Let us rejoice, therefore, that
Henry Clay is receiving his due, and that he will, in the
course of a few years, have the opportunity of withdraw-
ing, however unwillingly, to a state of dignified retire-
ment.

Let the true cause of this hopeful result in the Mas-
sachusetts election be what it may, though we conceive
we have given the right one, the friends of Jeffersonian
principles may take courage. They may congratulate
themselves on the prospects before them; and look for-
ward with cheering anticipations to the time when the
sun of pure Democracy shall be in the ascendant; and
when the stars now obscured by the Federal reliques of
'40 may be refurnished and shine in the political firmament
with their usual splendor.

GOOD NEWS.

The result in Massachusetts. The Boston Post gives a
complete list of the Senators and Representatives chosen
in Massachusetts. It has been compiled with great care
and gives the following glorious result. "The Democrats
will have a majority of Three in the House, Five in the
Senate, and Eight on joint ballot." This secures the elec-
tion of Marcus Morton for Governor.

There are elected to the House of Representatives
178 Democrats—172 Whigs—3 Abolitionists. In 41
towns no choice.

Senators elected, 15 Democrats—10 Whigs.

"This is a glorious result, and reflects great honor upon
the indomitable perseverance of the Democrats of the
Bay State. Three cheers!"

GREAT RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE COMING.

The Secretary of the Treasury has declared that
Maine's share of money from the sale of public lands,
under the Distribution Act of the Extra Session, will be
about \$17,500. Will the Legislature of Maine spare the
proffered bribe, or receive it? It distributed per
capita among the people it will be about three cents a
piece. It economically expended, it will be enough to
buy every old woman a pair of shoes, or box of
snuff. What an insult was this Whig measure, to the
people of this Union! What an outrage upon the Con-
stitution of our country!

Parson Case does not want his Argus subscribers to
stop their papers 'till they have wintered him. "The
Democrats of Maine will hardly be willing to winter
this con. The ideas of the British Treaty, Webster's
"Patriotism" and Clay's "Political Honesty," are bet-
ter suited to the season of New England.

"The Democrat accuses us of meddling with our brother-
in-law. It is no brother's business where we stand,
though we have been, most of the time, since we came
to Maine, at the American House (Haskell's)."
"The public scorn must rest upon the whelps that
bark and whine about a man's social relations. There
is not an honorable man in the State, no matter in what
school of politics bred, that feel any thing but contempt
for the paltry notice that attempts to excite prejudice
on account of family connections."
"We conduct our business as we please. We hear
where we please. And when a guardian may be needed,
the legally constituted authorities we trust will see to
it."—Argus.

We don't care where you board and we are glad you
have such respectable connections as F. O. J. Smith—
Where the truth is "barked" or "whined," those who
do it will be satisfied in being called "whelps." As to
"paltry malice," what do the above paragraphs show?
Such things don't exalt your position. Hold your tem-
per or you will come out as the frog in the Fable which
attempted to swell to the size of an ox. You tell people
to look at your columns and judge whether they are
democratic or not. You don't insert puff on Daniel
Webster and Henry Clay and Tyler, etc. lately, there-
fore Agitations have done you good. Now if your
character, for stability, had stood the temptations of '40,
some credit would be due you for the Reform which has
been partially accomplished. But that is bad, decidedly
bad. People try to forget such things but they will al-
ways remember.

THE LATIMER CASE.

The Virginia papers are severely censuring the people
of Boston, for their conduct in regard to the runaway
Slave. The facts are briefly as follows:

Some little time since a Slave, named Latimer, ran
away from his master and came to Boston. Mr. James
B. Gray, his owner, of Norfolk, Virginia, came on after
him. He found him in Boston and had him arrested for
Larceny. His Attorney failed in substantiating this
charge and had him retained as a runaway Slave. Four-
teen days were allowed for him to prove property. Dur-
ing this time he must take care of him and keep him
from the Abolitionists. Therefore to keep him safe,
Gray put him into the hands of Mr. Coolidge, Deputy
Jailer of Boston, who put him into Jail. In this, Mr.
Coolidge was merely the private agent of Mr. Gray and
therefore exceeded his authority. In this state of things
several persons attempted the escape of Latimer; and
finally stepped up and offered Mr. Gray \$400 for Lat-
imer which was accepted and Latimer set free. Mr.
Gray had no papers to prove Latimer a slave: if he had
had such papers the Slave would have been delivered up
according to the compact in the case of fugitive Slaves
Virginia has no reason to complain. Proof that a man
is a slave should be had before he is delivered up such
as much as we despise Abolitionism as an organized po-
litical engine, we cannot have any sympathy for slave-
ry—nor would we consent that a slave should be given
up as such until the proper legal requirements had been
fully complied with.

EXCHEQUER SCHEME.

The Tyler papers are out against the Sub-Treasury
and National Bank, and in favor of the Exchequer.
"They think it will unite the benefits of both, without
the inconveniences of either. A great attempt will be
made at the coming Session to pass this Bill. The Pres-
ident will probably recommend it, and even urge it."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

This gentleman has been publishing certain Tracts in
the National Intelligencer, in relation to Temperance,
and some strictures in relation to the Supreme Court.
A correspondent of the Madisonian has called him up
for it. He handles him roughly; but no more so than
he deserves. Mr. Adams tries to make himself very
conspicuous. He is willing, like Cromwell, to be
"Damned to everlasting fame."

For all parties speak of him with about the same degree
of respect except the Clay-Coons proper. They praise
him through fear.

SENATOR HUMPHREY.

Mr. Humphrey was a Senator from Cumberland
last year. He failed of being nominated this year by
the efforts of the Argus. He was not a friend to the Argus
in his present hands, and this accounts for the Argus
against him; although he had held the Office but one
year. This was against former usage. This man owns
himself poor; and in a letter recently published in the
American, proves that he has been literally hunted down
by the present editor of the Argus. What does this
mean? Is this Democratic? Is this that beneficent
kind of treatment of men and emendation of past usage
which is to elevate the standard of political feeling? It
is, deliver us from its influence. The letter is too long
for publication in our columns.

BUCKFIELD POWDER MILLS.

There has been manufactured, the past season, at the
New Powder Mills, Bason Falls, Buckfield, 1250 Casks,
or 15 1/2 Tons of Powder. Our *marlmen* pronounce
the Rifle Powder superior to any in use.

No election in Rumford District at the last trial—
Knapp, the Democratic candidate, wanted a few votes
of an election. We hope our friends will not fail to
make a choice at the next trial. It will be the last chance
before the meeting of the Legislature.

Nor is the Whig party this Session of Congress to
be in exactly its old position. [N. Y. Express.]
Of course not—it never remained in one position
more than three consecutive months. [American.]
Are you not mistaken, Mr. American? We have
been led to suppose they were always in a false posi-
tion.

Well, as "You are very affectionate," as the stage
driver said to Old Dorcas, when the former met the lat-
ter and the tears were rapidly chasing one another down
his rigid cheeks.

The BARNSTABLE LAW. The Journal of Commerce
says, that Mr. Everett, of Vermont, who on the first
day of the session moved to repeal the Bankrupt Law,
is one of those who voted in its favor fifteen months
ago. There is little doubt that its days are numbered.
Such, also, appears to be the opinion of the bankrupts,
judging from the number of new applications.

MARRIED.

In Hallowell, Doct Joseph B. Wilber to Miss Maria
Smith.

In Blue Hill, Ephraim Barrett to Miss C. A. P. Holt.

DIED.

In Hallowell, Mr. J. T. Quimby, aged 41.

In Hallowell, Capt Jonathan Guay, aged 35.

In East Bridgewater, Mass. Nathan Allen, Esq., a
Revolutionary pensioner, aged 92.

SHACKLEY & HOWE,
DEALERS IN
English, American & West India Goods,
Also in
Hard & Crockery Ware,
Oils & Paints, Dye Stuffs & Medi-
cine, Books & Stationery, and
Furs of all descriptions.
All of which they offer for sale as cheap as the cheapest.
—WANTED—
In exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce,
Dried Apples, Butter & Cheese,
Shingles & Clapboards.
—ALSO—
10,000 RUSKIES OF GOOD HOUSE
SHIERS.
CASH WILL BE PAID FOR
HIDES, WOOL SKINS AND SHIPPING
FURS.
Please call and examine for yourselves.
E. B. C. SHACKLEY,
JEREMIAH HOWE,
Norway, December, 1842. 4wch

S. H. DEWEESBURY, M. D.
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,
OYFORD, Me.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, ss: Taken on Execution, the same having been at-
tached on the original writ, on the 6th day of August,
1842, and will be sold at public Vendue at the
Store of Hubbard & Marble in Paris, in said County, on
Saturday, the fourth day of February, 1843, at two o'clock
P. M.—All the right which S. H. DEWEESBURY, Sheriff
of said County, has in and to certain lands, situate in the
town of Oxford, in said County, being in equity to redeem
the same from a mortgage in favor of Gilman Rowe on the
11th day of March, A. D. 1841, and recorded in the Ox-
ford Registry of Deeds Book 62, Page 250, to which re-
ference may be had.

Said premises were mortgaged on the 11th day of
March, A. D. 1841, to America Bissée to secure the
payment of \$210, with interest annually; and on the
25th day of October, A. D. 1841, mortgaged to America
Bissée to secure the payment of \$300, with interest an-
nually. SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Dep. Sh. Me.
Paris, December 10th, 1842. 3d

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, ss: Taken on Execution and will be
sold at public auction on Thursday, the twelfth
day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon
at the dwelling house of William Green in Sweden, in
said County, all the right in equity which S. H. DEWEESBURY,
Sheriff of said County, has in and to certain lands, situate
in the town of Sweden, in said County, being in equity to
redeem the same from a mortgage in favor of S. H. DEWEESBURY,
Sheriff of said County, being in equity to redeem the same
from a mortgage in favor of S. H. DEWEESBURY, Sheriff of
said County, being in equity to redeem the same from a
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WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.
NATURAL PRINCIPLES. It is written in the book of nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, a simple sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to that climate.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines extracted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth subject to

ONLY ONE DISEASE, viz: corrupt humors, or, in other words, impurity, and cure every form of this and disease, on natural principles, that is, by cleansing and purifying the body, it must be plain to every reflecting mind that a perseverance in the use of the medicine, according to directions, will be absolutely certain to drive every impurity from the body.

When we wish to restore a stunted or morose to fertility, do we not drink it of its superabundant water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a delicious medicine for carrying out this grand purifying principle, because they expel all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural manner, and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE, disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits! The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are cautioned against being deceived by medicine purporting to be Pills, manufactured by one A. L. NOCROSS, who is travelling about the country, endeavoring by every artifice to palm off his worthless trash for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the side of the boxes thus:—**WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, (WRIGHT'S INDIAN PURGATIVE)**

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

And that all Travelling Agents are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by William Wright, Vice President of the N. A. Coll. of Health. All travellers, therefore, who offer Indian Pills for sale, and cannot show a certificate of Agency as above described, will be known as wicked impostors.

Purchasers will further remember that the counterfeits in the hope of evading the law, have omitted the name of "Wright" and substituted some other words in its place, the medicine must have the words

"WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS," on the sides or the boxes, and that all with the above ommissions are positively spurious.

And also round the borders of the label will be found in small type "Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicine, which accompany each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Thus it will be seen, that trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive it, it is hoped, all depredations upon society to an honest channel.

The following highly respected persons have been appointed agents for the sale of this above invaluable medicine.

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Jacob H. Lovejoy.
Bethel, Ira C. Kimball.
Bethel, E. L. Carter & Co.
Bromfield, Daniel Tyler.
Dixfield, E. & L. Atwood.
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.
Canton, Holland & Son.
Dixfield, Chase & Son.
Dixfield, H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Fryeburg, N. D. W. O'Brien & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Liscomb, S. B. & Son.
Liscomb, S. B. & Son.
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Price 25 cents per box with full directions.
All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus:—**"N. E. Office, N. A. College of Health, 185 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."**

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Purchasers must be particular and ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.
Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only authorized Agent for this Village.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found in Wright's Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many Counterfeits or Imitations which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

As we are assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMUEL REED or WM. JONN CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jonn Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Allen,) wholesale Druggists, 64 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.
Paris, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. ep19

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M. at Calvin Dalley's Inn in Waterford in said County, all the right in equity which STEPHEN PITCHER of said Waterford has to redeem a certain piece of land situated in said Waterford, and being part of Lot numbered four in the first Range of Lots in said Waterford, and being the same on which said Pitcher now resides, containing fifty-four acres more or less with the buildings thereon, the same being mortgaged to Caleb Stevens and Bridget to secure the payment of one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twelve cents and interest from the 11th day of January last. Further particulars made known at the time of sale.

FRANKLIN GIBBS, Deputy Sheriff.
Waterford, November 25th, 1842. ewj

FOUND

A WALLET containing money, which the owner can have by proving property, paying charges and calling on
SUMNER, November 17, 1842. ej

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Hubbard & Marble in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1843, at one o'clock P. M., all the right which DANIEL POND, of said Paris, has in equity to redeem the homestead Farm where said Pond now lives, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, being the same more or less, and are the same premises as were mortgaged to Polly Stevens, Benjamin C. Cummings and Josiah Dutton, on the 15th day of February, 1840, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars and interest; and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 59, page 10, where reference is had for a more particular description of said premises—the same having been attached on the original writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.
Paris, November 25th, 1842. cca

Commissioner's Notice.

WE have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of ROSEMARY H. GERRY, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented by a duly sworn executor, who has been appointed by the Court, to give notice, that six months, to-wit: the twenty-ninth day of November last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Office of Elbridge Gerry, Esq. in Waterford on the last Saturdays of January, March and May next; from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

LEVI BROWN,
O'NEIL W. ROBINSON.
Waterford, Dec. 5, 1842. cv

To whom it may concern.

THIS may certify that I have this day released unto my son, GEORGE, all the right in and to the said land, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

NATHAN WALKER.
Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL.
Canton Nov. 2, 1842. *ca

Freedom.

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, DAVID McALLISTER, the release of his time from the said GEORGE WALKER, his time and trade, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN McALLISTER.
Attest—T. O. BROWN.
Norway, November 25, 1842. *ca

Emancipation.

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, GEORGE W. WARREN, his time and trade, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

WILLIAM WARREN.
Paris, March 2, 1842. ccy

DAVID FARRAR,

late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

MERRITT FARRAR.
Buckfield, Nov. 29, 1842. *cl

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

County of Oxford to David Noyes, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1841, Nov. 23. To travel to Turner and home on petition of Morrill Cole & als, joint view with Kennebec County Commissioners, 66 miles 5 00

To 7 days viewing, hearing parties, adjudicating and locating on said petition 17 50

Nov. 27. To 1 1/2 days making up duplicate reports and returning same to Kennebec County Commissioners on said petition 2 75

Dec. 30. To travel to Albany and home on petition of Moses Patten Town Agent of Albany, 20 miles 2 00

To 1 day viewing and adjudicating on said Pet. Dec. 7. To travel to Peru on petition of Hezekiah Walker & als, 30 miles 2 50

To 1 day viewing and adjudicating on same Dec. 8. To travel from Peru to N. Livermore on petition of George W. Pierpont & als 12 miles 1 20

To 6 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on petition of George W. Pierpont and others on petition and routes at the request of town Agents To postage paid on letter on official business Dec. 15. To travel from N. Livermore to Moses Trues in Peru on petition of Isaac Randall and others 13 miles 1 30

To 5 days viewing, hearing parties and adjudicating on said petition 12 50

Dec. 22. To 2 1/2 days drawing plans of routes viewed before the hearing of parties on the petitions of George W. Pierpont and others; and Isaac Randall and others 5 00

To travel from home to North Livermore on petition of George W. Pierpont and others on adjournment 35 miles 3 50

Dec. 30. To 5 days viewing, hearing parties, adjudicating and locating on said petition 22 50

Dec. 31. To travel from North Livermore to Sumner on petition of Isaac Randall and others on adjournment 25 miles 2 50

To 1 day locating on said petition 2 00

To travel from Sumner home 25 miles 2 00

1842—Jan. 25. To 3 1/2 days making up reports on Petitions of Moses Patten Town Agent, and of Hezekiah Walker & als, and of Isaac Randall & als, 12 miles 1 20

Jan. 30. To 1 1/2 days drawing plans of routes located on petition of John Gardner and others; Asaph Kittredge & als—Morrill Cole and others, joint view—Isaac Randall and others and of George W. Pierpont and others 11 25

To cash paid for ferrages \$127 35

Jan. 15, 1842. I hereby certify that the above account by me subscribed as to time and distance charged is true according to my best knowledge and belief.

DAVID NOYES.
Oxford, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, adjourned from Oct. Term, 1841, to January 14, 1842. Sworn to in open Court before

THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Timothy Gibson, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Hubbard & Marble in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1843, at one o'clock P. M., all the right which DANIEL POND, of said Paris, has in equity to redeem the homestead Farm where said Pond now lives, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, being the same more or less, and are the same premises as were mortgaged to Polly Stevens, Benjamin C. Cummings and Josiah Dutton, on the 15th day of February, 1840, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars and interest; and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 59, page 10, where reference is had for a more particular description of said premises—the same having been attached on the original writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.
Paris, November 25th, 1842. cca

Commissioner's Notice.

WE have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of ROSEMARY H. GERRY, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented by a duly sworn executor, who has been appointed by the Court, to give notice, that six months, to-wit: the twenty-ninth day of November last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Office of Elbridge Gerry, Esq. in Waterford on the last Saturdays of January, March and May next; from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

LEVI BROWN,
O'NEIL W. ROBINSON.
Waterford, Dec. 5, 1842. cv

To whom it may concern.

THIS may certify that I have this day released unto my son, GEORGE, all the right in and to the said land, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

NATHAN WALKER.
Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL.
Canton Nov. 2, 1842. *ca

Freedom.

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, DAVID McALLISTER, the release of his time from the said GEORGE WALKER, his time and trade, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN McALLISTER.
Attest—T. O. BROWN.
Norway, November 25, 1842. *ca

Emancipation.

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, GEORGE W. WARREN, his time and trade, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

WILLIAM WARREN.
Paris, March 2, 1842. ccy

DAVID FARRAR,

late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

MERRITT FARRAR.
Buckfield, Nov. 29, 1842. *cl

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

County of Oxford to David Noyes, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1841, Nov. 23. To travel to Turner and home on petition of Morrill Cole & als, joint view with Kennebec County Commissioners, 66 miles 5 00

To 7 days viewing, hearing parties, adjudicating and locating on said petition 17 50

Nov. 27. To 1 1/2 days making up duplicate reports and returning same to Kennebec County Commissioners on said petition 2 75

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